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NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER**

FOR THE YEAR

1963



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## INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I regret that the presentation of this, my twenty-fifth and last report, to the Education Authority on the school health service of the Riding has been considerably delayed.

Your Welfare Sub-Committee receives regular reports on the work of the staff at their routine meetings; the statistical tables were completed and sent to the Ministry of Education in February, 1964. These tables, in the presented form are available at the end of the written text of this report.

Once again the staffing situation caused anxiety: this problem is described fully in the text of the report. The increasing school population and the greater use made of certain services, e.g. requests for psychiatric reports by Courts, are two additional factors. Priority has often to be given to alleged delinquents at the expense of acute family and personal problems not involving the administration of justice.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to make a few brief comments on the general health of children of school age in 1924, when I first conducted school medical inspections in a large industrial town, in comparison with 1941 (when I came to the North Riding) and with 1963.

The physical health and nutritional condition of the average child is much better; in 1924 about three-quarters of the children attending schools in the national system of education would now be regarded as malnourished. Skin conditions, partly due to lack of cleanliness and partly following on the use of cheap and excessively alkaline soaps, were frequent. By 1941 these had materially diminished but scabies and other parasitic conditions were common as the result of war-time movements of certain population groups. The incidence of these conditions is now about 5% of what it was twenty-three years ago but the number of children attending school clinics for disinfestation is over four times more than the 1941 figure. Admittedly the official Ministry standard of what constitutes infestation has changed but it is a fact that in this "Welfare State", seven schools inspected by nurses in 1963 had more than 20% of children with nits and 26 had between 10% and 20%. In the North Riding this is not a problem of lack of washing facilities in agricultural areas, as it was in the 1926—1932 period in rural areas elsewhere; here it is a town problem, particularly in certain ethnic groups.

The same mothers who fail to take their children to their family doctors when they have ear discharges or other septic conditions, seem to treasure their lice and their nits. These vermin are tolerated when a blocked gully or a defective w.c. would have the tenant making an urgent call at the public health inspector's office demanding action of one kind or another.

I think I have said enough to indicate where real improvement has not taken place, not because the public health staff and the school nurses do not attempt to deal with the hosts, but for lack of legal powers to deal with the reservoirs of lice since the failure to renew the Scabies Order, 1941, at the end of the war when other less beneficial statutory instruments were also determined.

The institutional provision now made for handicapped pupils, including e.s.n. children, compares most favourably with that in 1941: in addition the child guidance service, first appointed in outline in 1943, is doing good work in clinics, in schools and in the vital follow-up work in the homes. There is still a need for closer co-ordination between those who see and interview children as hospital "patients" and those who have to deal with them in school by securing the co-operation of teaching staff, social workers and others in the educational and social progress of these "pupils".

I have mentioned above the improvement in nutrition of the main body of children in the United Kingdom but I must also write about a new problem, stressed by physicians and psychiatrists alike, viz: the problem of obesity in school children. For every case of glandular dysfunction, there are probably twenty cases of straightforward overfeeding. Excessive consumption of carbohydrates especially "sweets" and biscuits between meals, is probably responsible. I have several times during the last ten years seriously considered whether to recommend the Committee to place an absolute ban on the sale of carbohydrates in schools, particularly at the mid-morning break when the usual bottles of milk are available. In fact, the nutritional state of most school children, as a result of rising standards at home and an adequate schools meals service, is such that the central department concerned might well consider ending or modifying the milk in schools scheme. There might be a major political row for a few days but there would be many more children really appreciative of a good mid-day meal either at home or in school.

I would also like to stress the progress in the school dental service in the last twenty years. At one time there were only three dental surgeons in active work in the Riding, five having been called up for military service in spite of one's vehement representations: the total dental staff now includes 16 whole or part-time dental surgeons (equal to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  whole timers) plus two dental auxiliaries. These ladies are trained in a special unit in London to undertake health education particularly in relation to oral hygiene and a limited amount of actual treatment under the instructions and the constant supervision of a registered dental surgeon. This restricts the employment of auxiliaries to clinics with twin surgeries. As to premises and equipment, your Committee have in collaboration with the Health Committee provided first-class conditions under which any dental surgeon would be glad to work. Recruitment would have been better had not general dental practice been more financially attractive.

I cannot make my final report without expressing again my gratitude to the many members of your Welfare Sub-Committee for their very considerable support and help for so many years.

In conclusion I wish to thank my Deputy, Dr. J. T. A. George, who drafted the text of this report; I also welcome this opportunity of acknowledging the indebtedness of myself and my staff to the Head Teachers of the Riding and to my colleagues in the Education Department for their co-operation.

J. A. FRASER,

Principal School Medical Officer.

November, 1964.



## GENERAL STATISTICS

The Education Committee is responsible for primary and secondary education throughout the administrative county but certain functions relating to primary and secondary education are exercised by the Scarborough Divisional Executive in the area of that division which consists of the municipal borough of Scarborough, the urban district of Scalby, and the rural district of Scarborough. Subject to the general direction of the Committee, the school health service in the Scarborough division is administered by the divisional executive.

Population in the administrative county (mid-year 1963)	....	412,540
Children on registers of primary and nursery schools, January, 1964	.... ....	38,372
Children on registers of secondary schools, January, 1964	....	22,587
Children on registers of special schools, January, 1964	....	414
	Total	61,373
Primary schools or departments, January, 1964	....	313
Secondary schools, January, 1964	....	54
	Total	367

### SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE STAFF at 31-12-1963

#### MEDICAL

##### *Principal School Medical Officer*

\*J. A. FRASER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

##### *Deputy Principal School Medical Officer*

\*J. T. A. GEORGE, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

##### *Medical Officer of Health and Divisional School Medical Officer*

\*W. G. EVANS, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H.

##### *School Medical Officers*

\*ELIZABETH R. CAMERON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

ELIZABETH D. ELLISON, B.A., M.B., CH.B.  
(part-time)

Scarborough  
Divisional  
Executive

C. P. ALLEN, F.R.C.S., M.B., CH.M., D.T.M., D.P.H.

\*T. P. BINNS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (Commenced 16.2.63).

KATHLEEN S. BIRD, M.B., B.S. (commenced 9.9.63).

EDNA M. DUNN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (part-time, resigned 30.9.63).

JOY M. GARDINER, M.B., B.S., D.OBST., R.C.O.G. (part-time, commenced

\*J. A. GOWANS, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. 1.11.63).

\*NOEL HAY, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O.



BARBARA RICHARDSON, M.B., CH.B. (part-time, commenced 27.1.63).

\*SHEILA SHERRINGTON, M.B., B.S.

\*MAVIS B. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

\*MARY TIMPERLEY, M.B., CH.B. (resigned 10.1.63).

\*T. P. BINNS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
(resigned 15.2.63)

\*P. S. R. BURRELL, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

\*W. R. M. COUPER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

\*H. DIGGLES, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

\*A. ELSWORTH, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (commenced  
1.10.63)

\*A. H. GOLLEDGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
(commenced 1.7.63)

\*H. GRAY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

\*J. MCGOVERN, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H. (resigned  
30.6.63)

\*H. R. MORRISON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

\*T. M. B. ROHAN, M.B., CH.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

\*B. SCHROEDER, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

} Also District  
Medical Officers  
of Health, and  
Assistant County  
Medical Officers

\*Approved by the Ministry of Education for the ascertainment of educationally sub-normal children.

### **Part-time Specialist Officers**

*Aural Surgeon* F. FLEMING, M.B., B.S., D.L.O.

*Psychiatrist* L. W. ROBINSON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.M.

*Anaesthetists (Dental services)*

R. D. BELL, M.B., CH.B. (full-time).

R. M. MACKENZIE, M.B., B.S.

R. W. RUTTER, M.B., CH.B.

In addition the Regional Hospital Boards at Newcastle and Leeds provide the part-time services of ophthalmic surgeons, orthopaedic surgeons, and aural surgeons, and in the case of the Leeds Board one part-time psychiatrist without charge to the Authority.

### **DENTAL**

*Principal School Dental Officer*

I. J. FAULDS, L.D.S.

*School Dental Officers*

D. BEWES-ATKINSON, L.D.S. (part-time)

MRS. D. CARTER, L.D.S. (part-time, commenced 15.10.63).

H. R. CARTER, B.D.S. (commenced 1.4.63).

A. D. CLARK, L.D.S.

D. A. CLOUGH, L.D.S. (resigned 25.11.63).

E. DAVEY, B.D.S.

G. FLEMING, L.D.S. (part-time).  
J. GRAINGER, B.D.S. (part-time, resigned 15.4.63).  
L. H. HEAD, L.D.S.  
H. C. MORGAN, L.D.S. (part-time).  
J. I. MUNRO, L.D.S. (part-time).  
MISS R. C. NESBITT, L.D.S., B.D.S.  
C. E. PLACE, L.D.S.  
MRS. M. I. ROBERTSON, B.D.S (part-time, commenced 15.10.63).  
MRS. S. R. SEAMAN, L.D.S., B.D.S.  
R. B. STEEL, L.D.S.  
MISS J. H. SUTTIE, L.D.S.

#### *Dental Auxiliaries*

MISS R. BECKTON (commenced 7.1.63).  
MRS. D. MATTHEWS.

#### *Dental Technicians*

R. G. HANSON, Senior Technician (Surgical).  
F. C. STRAW, Senior Dental Technician.  
I. R. MILNES, Senior Dental Technician.

*Dental Attendants*—14 full time, 2 part time.

### **NURSING**

#### *Area Nursing Officers*

MISS K. A. DAWSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.  
MISS J. SCOTT, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V.CERT.

#### *School Nurses*

38 Health Visitor/School Nurses.  
3 School Nurses.

A school nursing service equivalent to that of a further 3 full-time nurses is given by district nurses or combined-duty nurses in the rural areas.

#### *Orthopaedic Nurses*

Miss C. CHAPMAN, S.R.N.  
MISS B. D. ROWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., Orthop. Certif.

#### *Audiometric Nurse*

MRS. H. WALKER, S.R.N.

### **CHILD GUIDANCE**

#### *Educational Psychologists*

MISS E. M. MILBANKE, M.A.  
P. F. WOODMAN, B.A., DIP.ED.PSYCH.

#### *Psychiatric Social Worker*

F. N. RIGG, A.A.P.S.W., R.M.N. (part-time).

### *Social Workers*

MISS A. E. HEY, SOC. SC. CERT.

MISS S. WILKINSON, SOC. SC. CERT. (commenced 16.9.63).

### **SPEECH THERAPY**

MRS. G. EMERY, L.C.S.T. (part-time, resigned 18.12.63).

MISS G. GRIGGS, L.C.S.T. (resigned 31.7.63).

MRS. A. I. HANKEY, L.C.S.T. (part-time).

MISS P. A. MACKIE, L.C.S.T.

MRS. R. SMITH, L.C.S.T. (part-time, resigned 31.1.63).

MISS E. M. TAYLOR, L.C.S.T.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF**

H. A. ROEBUCK, D.P.A.

B. M. MATHISON

### **STAFF**

There was a considerable number of changes in the medical staff of the school health service in the North Riding in 1963; hence, an appreciable amount of medical time was lost due to the unavoidable intervals between resignations and appointments. Two District Medical Officers (employed for part of their time in the school health service) resigned and were replaced. Dr. T. P. Binns, the Medical Officer of Health of Eston U.D.C., took up a whole-time appointment of school medical officer in Cleveland in succession to Dr. Mary Timperley who accepted a similar appointment in Cumberland. Dr. J. McGovern, the M.O.H. of Thornaby-on-Tees and Stokesley, left for a similar position in Cornwall. It will be noted that both resignations were in that area of the County which is threatened by the unwelcome attentions of the Local Government Boundary Commission. Drs. A. H. Golledge and A. Elsworth were appointed to fill these vacancies; both have been well received. Dr. Edna M. Dunn, whose family left the North Riding, resigned and was replaced by Dr. Joy M. Gardiner. In addition, Dr. K. S. Bird, who was appointed to fill one of the two vacancies created by an increase in the establishment of the department, and Dr. Barbara Richardson, who works part-time in the child guidance service, joined the staff.

The Principal School Dental Officer, on page 21, is able to report a small, but welcome, net improvement in the staffing position of the school dental service. The services of Mr. D. A. Clough, were unfortunately lost because of retirement for ill-health and Mr. J. Grainger, who in February, 1962, curtailed his county service from full to part-time, resigned in April, 1963. On the other hand, the dental service on Teesside, where for some years there had been a serious deficiency of dental surgeon's time, was greatly strengthened by the whole-time appointment of Mr. H. R. Carter (Eston) and the part-time appointments of Mrs. D. Carter (South Bank) and Mrs. M. I. Robertson (Thornaby). In addition Miss R. Beckton was recruited as a second full-time dental auxiliary.

There were no changes to the senior nursing staff in the County.

The child guidance staff was augmented, in September, by the full-time appointment of Miss S. Wilkinson, a social worker.

The vacant post of psychiatric social worker was repeatedly advertised but no suitable application was received.



The ebb and flow of the staffing position in the speech therapy service continued in 1963. In 1960 the position was tolerable; in 1961 there was a net loss of two full and one part-time therapists; in 1962 the relatively satisfactory state of 1960 was restored. In the year under review Miss G. Griggs (full-time), Mrs. G. Emery (part-time) and Mrs. R. Smith (part-time) resigned; no appointment could be made and the authority was left with only two full-time and one part-time therapist. The North Riding experience in relation to staffing problems is not unusual, especially in the North and Midlands, and is said to be due to early marriage. At the present rate of net annual gain in numbers it will be many years before there is no shortage; there appears to be a strong case for a critical examination of the recruitment, training, pay and conditions of service of speech therapists.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS**

Regular medical inspection by the school health service staff was carried out in 253 primary and 53 secondary schools and also in the special schools in the Riding. The Education Committee's staff did not inspect those children in the three hospital schools which have been the educational responsibility of the Committee since 5th July, 1948. Periodic medical inspection was performed on 24,172 school children, 1,619 more than in 1962.

**DISEASES AND DEFECTS**

Some 3,205 of the 24,172 children inspected were considered to be suffering from some disease or defect (other than dental diseases or infestation with vermin) requiring treatment. This proportion (13.3%) is rather less than that (14.3%) in 1962. The following shows the proportion of children in different age groups considered to need treatment.

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	Number of Pupils	
	Inspected	Found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)
1959 and later	95	15 (15.79%)
1958	2,325	301 (12.95%)
1957	3,233	410 (12.68%)
1956	2,139	370 (17.30%)
1955	2,843	372 (13.08%)
1954	1,557	181 (11.62%)
1953	1,382	180 (13.03%)
1952	1,870	258 (13.80%)
1951	2,534	320 (12.63%)
1950	1,467	207 (14.11%)
1949	1,771	264 (14.91%)
1948 and earlier	2,956	427 (14.45%)
Total	24,172	3,305 (13.26%)

Further details are given in Part I, Table A and Part II, Table A.

## Special Inspections and Re-inspections

There was an increase of 1,579 in the number of special inspections and re-inspections in 1963 compared with 1962: the totals were 15,437 and 13,858 respectively.

## General Physical Condition

The following table records the proportions of school children medically inspected whose general condition and state of nutrition was considered to be “satisfactory” or “unsatisfactory”.

Year	Number of Pupils Inspected	A Good %	B Fair %	C Poor %
1953	22,423	54.67	44.17	1.16
1954	23,723	56.70	42.59	.71
1955	24,173	58.33	41.14	.53
			satisfactory	unsatisfactory
1956	20,341	—	99.19	.81
1957	26,202	—	99.56	.44
1958	21,309	—	99.45	.55
1959	24,108	—	99.54	.46
1960	23,621	—	99.48	.52
1961	22,560	—	99.64	.36
1962	22,553	—	99.74	.26
1963	24,172	—	99.59	.41

The above figures should not be regarded as having any real significance, for reasons pointed out in previous reports.

## CLEANLINESS

Cleanliness inspections are regularly performed by the school nurses and, in 1963, 129,342 such examinations were made, 5,925 more than in 1962. Individual children found to be harbouring lice or nits, or both, numbered 1,945, an increase of 302 compared with 1962. The rate of infestation was rather more than 3% and showed a slight and unwelcome increase as compared with the rate in 1962.

There was, moreover, a decrease in the number of schools in which no nits or lice were found, the figures for 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 being 193, 202, 201, 210 and 195 respectively. On the other hand, there was a further slight improvement in the number of schools in which more than 20% of pupils was found to be infested: the figures for 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 were 12, 15, 11, 8 and 7 respectively.

It was necessary in 1963 to issue 7 cleansing notices, compared with 29, 14, 26 and 32 for 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 respectively.

### **Incidence of Verminous Conditions in Schools, 1963**

Percentage of Children Infested			No. of Schools
Nil	....	....	195
Under 1%		....	28
1—1.99	....	....	21
2—2.99	....	....	28
3—3.99	....	....	11
4—4.99	....	....	12
5—9.99	....	....	39
10—20	....	....	26
Over 20%	....	....	7

The incidence of infestation with vermin in school children continues to be most unsatisfactory.

## **CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR**

It is rare now for children presenting themselves for medical inspection to be inadequately clad, although this does not mean that inadequate clothing is equally rare at other times. In general, however, clothing is sufficient.

There is still plenty of evidence in the schools to suggest that more attention should be paid to the prevention of foot defects. One suggestion which might be pursued is that school uniforms should include “regulation” shoes. School uniforms are said not to be unpopular with the pupils themselves, and “regulation”, suitable shoes, as part of a school uniform, would remove from pupils (and parents) the freedom to choose for the greater part of the year footwear likely to damage the growing foot.

### **Following-up**

If full benefit of the system of medical inspection and treatment of school children is to be gained, it is important that an effective follow-up scheme should be conducted. The school nurses attend inspections in schools and later visit the homes of those children who would benefit from further supervision. These visits naturally take a good deal of time and hence this valuable scheme is readily affected by the availability of school nurses.



In 1963 some 4,277 home visits were made as against 4,718 in 1962 and 4,516 in 1961.

## TREATMENT OF DEFECTS

### Minor Ailments

School clinic sessions were held daily at Pickering and Scarborough, three times weekly at Whitby, Grangetown, New Earswick, twice weekly at Redcar, Thornaby, South Bank and Clifton Without and once weekly at Lingdale, Guisborough, Brotton, Eston and Saltburn, and fortnightly at Loftus. As well as being used for the supervision and treatment of relatively trivial conditions, the clinics provide suitable centres at which the school medical officers are available for consultation by parents or teachers. Examinations of various kinds are also carried out in clinics which are an important part of the school health service: more and more of the time of the staff at these clinics is given to assessment of handicaps and other special examinations.

The conditions for which the children attended, and the number of visits and re-visits made were as follows:—

#### Attendances at Minor Ailment Clinics

Condition for which children attended the School Clinic				Number of first visits	Number of re-visits
Scabies	....	....	....	24	20
Impetigo	....	....	....	18	41
Ringworm—Head	....	....	....	2	—
Ringworm—Body	....	....	....	3	3
Verminous conditions	....	....	....	249	210
Minor injuries	....	....	....	416	245
External eye disease	....	....	....	57	22
Ear discharge and deafness	....	....	....	44	62
Nose and throat disease	....	....	....	14	2
Vision	....	....	....	147	146
Skin	....	....	....	589	1,632
Orthopaedic defects	....	....	....	8	5
Sores	....	....	....	205	176
Heart and circulation defects	....	....	....	1	10
Speech defect	....	....	....	1	—
Other conditions	....	....	....	109	48
Special Examinations	....	....	....	4	4
Total				1,891	2,626

The downward trend in the number of attendances at Minor Ailment clinics, observed since the introduction of the National Health Service Act but reversed in 1961 and 1962, was re-established.

Year	Number of First Visits	Number of Re-visits	Total number of Attendances
1953	7,314	8,678	15,992
1954	7,897	8,356	16,253
1955	6,949	6,958	13,907
1956	5,299	5,468	10,767
1957	4,947	3,994	8,941
1958	4,229	2,852	7,081
1959	3,764	2,456	6,220
1960	3,058	1,854	4,912
1961	3,166	2,377	5,543
1962	2,596	3,777	6,373
1963	1,891	2,626	4,517

There is no record of the number of children attending hospitals or general practitioners for treatment of minor ailments.

### **Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat**

Regular surveys of school children in the Riding have been carried out by an audiometric nurse, employed solely on this work, for many years. This valuable case-finding and preventive measure was continued in 1963 when some 11,562 individual tests were made, as compared with 9,166 in 1962. The tests are performed with the puretone audiometer, an instrument which permits an accurate assessment of the degree of hearing loss at different sound frequencies. A total of 244 children failed the test, but many of these were found to have a hearing loss of a temporary nature only, due to impacted wax or some other easily rectifiable cause. Children having more permanent hearing loss were referred, in collaboration with the family doctor, for specialist advice. Consultants in Darlington, Scarborough and York have co-operated in this way. In the Tees-side area children with impaired hearing were seen by Dr. Fleming at one of the clinics mentioned on page 44; those requiring admission to hospital or more detailed examination as out-patients, were referred by him to the North Riding Infirmary.

The total number of attendances at Dr. Fleming's clinics was 391 of whom 142 were new cases. The disposal of the 142 cases was as follows:—

### Dr. Fleming — New Cases

Disposal		Source		
		Group test failures	Referred by Medical Officers	Both sources
Referred for Treatment	to hospital	32	34	66
	to minor ailment clinic	35	4	39
Attending own doctor ....		9	8	17
Not requiring treatment ....		11	7	18
Fitted with hearing aids ....		2	—	2
Total ....		89	53	142

There was a sharp fall in the number of children who were operated upon for unhealthy tonsils and/or adenoids. In 1963, this figure was 181: the corresponding figures for 1959, 1960, 1961 and 1962 were 373, 316, 302 and 251. On the other hand, rather more children were referred for operative treatment for other conditions of the ear, nose and throat. The numbers for 1963, 1962 and 1961 were 28, 22 and 52 respectively. Similarly, there was a small increase in the numbers treated conservatively in hospital or school clinics (242 in 1963, 231 in 1962, 302 in 1961).

### Visual Defects and Diseases of the Eye

Children suspected of having defective eyesight or a squint were again referred in substantial numbers, 3,097 in 1963, to consultant ophthalmologists holding sessions in the Authority's clinics. These sessions were, as previously, organised and administered by the school health service but the specialists were paid by the regional hospital boards. Spectacles were prescribed for more than two-thirds of the children examined at the sessions including those who attended on account of squint.

The numbers of children seen by school medical officers in the past ten years with a suspected defect of vision have been as follows:—

Year	School population	Requiring treatment for vision	Requiring observation only	Total
1954	53,766	1,512	1,568	3,080
1955	55,051	1,355	1,758	3,113
1956	55,403	1,093	1,160	2,253
1957	55,838	1,558	1,935	3,493
1958	57,439	1,153	1,712	2,865
1959	58,116	1,836	2,607	4,443
1960	58,706	1,294	1,935	3,229
1961	59,557	1,437	1,803	3,240
1962	59,740	2,274	1,216	3,490
1963	61,373	2,625	1,675	4,300



In 1963, there was a further sharp increase in the number of children found to have unsatisfactory vision and to be in need of active treatment (1,437 in 1961, 2,274 in 1962 and 2,625 in 1963).

Similarly, there was another increase in the number of children attending with a squint and in the number referred for treatment for this condition.

Figures for squint for the past ten years are as follows:—

Year	School population	Requiring treatment for squint	Requiring observation only	Total
1954	53,766	155	167	322
1955	55,051	103	170	273
1956	55,403	155	159	314
1957	55,838	150	164	314
1958	57,439	143	169	312
1959	58,116	164	171	335
1960	58,706	156	223	379
1961	59,557	184	200	384
1962	59,740	323	111	434
1963	61,373	422	154	576

Children requiring orthoptic or operative treatment are referred to hospital. In addition to those with an error of refraction or a squint, 27 children had other disorders of the eye and were treated within the school health service.

### DISEASES OF THE SKIN

It is not known how many children suffered from diseases of the skin in the year under review because treatment can be obtained from the hospital and general practitioner services as well as from the school health service. The figures for the last service show an increase in the incidence of scabies (13 in 1962, 24 in 1963) and ringworm (4 in 1962, 5 in 1963) and a decrease in impetigo (22 in 1962, 18 in 1963). There was also a decrease in the aggregate number of unspecified minor lesions of the skin and sores (1,118 in 1962, 794 in 1963).

### ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS

Orthopaedic clinics were held regularly in the following places:—

Guisborough	Northallerton	South Bank
Kirkbymoorside	Redcar	Thornaby
Loftus	Richmond	Whitby
Malton	Saltburn	York (rented from the York
Normanby	Scarborough	Education Committee)

During 1963, 323 sessions were held and 1,173 children made 2,896 attendances. An orthopaedic surgeon attended at 129 (95 in 1962) clinics

and the remainder of the sessions were conducted by one or other of the two orthopaedic nurses employed by the Committee. 77 sessions of the remedial exercises clinic were held at which 174 children made 393 attendances.

Cases treated in the Authority's clinics do not represent the total number of orthopaedic cases in the county. Many are treated in hospital as in-patients and out-patients. Little information is sent to school medical officers about the children so treated, except in the case of the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirkbymoorside. The following table gives information about children treated in 1963 as in-patients at this specialist hospital.

Condition			No. of Children treated
Deformity of feet	....	....	38
Deformity of leg	....	....	2
Deformity of hand	....	....	1
Cerebral Palsy	....	....	3
Hemiplegia	....	....	4
Paraplegia	....	....	1
Infantile paralysis	....	....	10
Torticollis	....	....	3
Congenital dislocation of the hip			4
Old fractures and injuries		....	6
Haemophilia	....	....	2
Osteomyelitis	....	....	1
Asthma	....	....	2
Bursitis	....	....	1
Slipped Epiphysis	....	....	1
Ganglion	....	....	1
Synovitis	....	....	1
Arthritis	....	....	1
Rheumatism	....	....	1
Other Conditions	....	....	11

### SPEECH DEFECTS

Reference has already been made (page 10) to the loss, without replacement, of one full and two part-time therapists. As a result the county service was seriously curtailed in the Cleveland, Richmond and Scarborough areas and continuity of treatment in those areas was lost. There was a whole-time equivalent of only two and two-elevenths therapists in the Riding in the last quarter of 1963, as against an equivalent of 4.2 therapists at the same time in 1962 and an authorized county establishment of 6 full-time therapists.

The problem of the shortage of therapists will not solve itself and should be tackled at national level. Remuneration, a matter in which speech therapists appear to have suffered when compared with others

whose training requirements are comparable, is not the only factor influencing the situation, but it is an important one.

The factual data for the Riding are as follows:—

Total number of treatments	....	....	6,957
Interviews with parents	....	....	625
Cases under treatment at beginning of the year			484
Number of cases admitted	....		244
Cases discharged and withdrawn		....	293
Cases remaining under treatment		....	327

The reasons for cessation of treatment are as follows:—

		Boys	Girls	Total
Discharged adjusted	} ....	122	69	191
Discharged conditionally				
Left district	....	17	4	21
Left school	....	6	—	6
Poor attendance	....	47	15	62
Attending elsewhere		6	—	6
Refused treatment	....	2	1	3
Further medical investigation	....	4	—	4
		204	89	293
Remaining under treatment	....	220	107	327
Treatment deferred	....	72	46	118
		496	242	738

The defects from which these children suffered are given in the following table:—

		Boys	Girls	Total
Stammer	....	105	26	131
Dyslalia	....	283	159	442
Dyslalia and Stammer	....	8	1	9
Dyslalia and Dysphonia	....	1	3	4
Cleft Palate	....	16	8	24
Cerebral Palsy	....	1	1	2
Partial Deafness	....	10	7	17
Dysphonia	....	4	4	8
Delayed Speech	....	30	17	47
Rhinophalia	....	2	—	2
Sigmatism	....	10	5	15
Delayed Speech and Dyslalia		1	—	1
Retardation	....	5	2	7
Dysarthria	....	3	1	4
Other Conditions	....	17	8	25
		496	242	738



# THE CHILD GUIDANCE SERVICE

## Report by Miss Milbanke, Educational Psychologist

### Staff

A few staff changes occurred this year. Dr. L. W. Robinson continued to hold seven psychiatric sessions a week in the northern area of the county, and in Scarborough, Dr. C. H. Neville-Smith was succeeded by Dr. Barbara Richardson in February. Owing to his commitments at the Leeds Regional Hospital Board's Psychiatric Unit at Fairfield, which opened in February (and to which North Riding children may be admitted) Dr. Neville-Smith's child guidance sessions for the North Riding were reduced to one a fortnight. The two educational psychologists, Miss E. M. Milbanke and Mr. P. F. Woodman, were based on Northallerton and Redcar respectively. Mr. F. N. Rigg, psychiatric social worker, continued to work in the western part of the county, and Miss A. E. Hey, social worker, was based on Pickering. In September Miss S. Wilkinson was appointed social worker in the Redcar area.

### Scope of work

Altogether 321 new cases were referred this year: 93 by school medical officers, 34 by family doctors, and 9 by hospitals; 109 by headteachers; 23 by magistrates and probation officers, 13 by the Children's Officer, and 15 by the parents themselves. The remainder were referred by the Secretary for Education, health visitors, speech therapists, mental welfare officers, youth employment officers and other child guidance clinics. Fourteen reports were prepared at the request of the juvenile courts.

The problems of the children could be broadly classified in the following table:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Anxiety ....	37	12	49
Behaviour Disorders ....	68	25	93
Physical Symptoms ....	16	12	28
Educational difficulties ....	87	44	131

### Clinics

Two psychiatric sessions a week were held at Redcar, Richmond and Scarborough; and one a week at Guisborough, Thornaby and Whitby. The Scarborough clinic was moved to a Thursday, and the weekly clinic at Greystones, Clifton Hospital, was changed to a fortnightly clinic on a Wednesday, first at Clifton and later at the York City clinic, Clarence Street, York. The problem of accommodation became acute in the Redcar area, and arrangements were initiated for premises in Queen Street to be rented for the exclusive use of the Child Guidance Service.

The absence of a clinic at Northallerton again meant that families from this area were seen at Richmond. At the end of the year 7 children

were waiting to see the psychiatrist at Richmond, compared with 5 at Scarborough and 3 or fewer at the other clinics; and for 4 of the Richmond waiting list Northallerton would have been more accessible.

Cases seen by Psychiatrist

Clinic	Consultation only		Treatment		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Guisborough ....	2	2	14	2	20
Redcar ....	11	4	19	4	38
Richmond ....	10	3	24	12	49
Scarborough ....	6	3	19	5	33
Thornaby ....	3	2	15	3	23
Whitby ....	1	2	17	3	23
York area ....	10	4	8	4	26

### School Psychological Service

In the course of their work in schools or with handicapped children, the educational psychologists examined 66 boys and 38 girls for the first time. They discussed fully 29 others without interviewing them, and kept in touch with 20 pupils before making a firm recommendation about their future education.

The point where the school psychological service is most closely associated with the psychiatric clinics is when pupils have remedial teaching sessions at the clinics. The psychologists saw 10 boys and 4 girls this year, mostly for a reading disability; three of these had previously been treated by the psychiatrist, and the social worker usually continued to help the family.

At the request of the Secretary for Education surveys were made in five county modern schools, preparatory to the establishment of special classes.

At the end of the year 15 boys and 5 girls were awaiting attention.

### Statistics

New cases registered in 1963: 222 boys, 99 girls.				
Total seen by psychiatrist	....	....	....	212
Total seen by educational psychologist and P.S.W.	....	....	....	16
Total seen by educational psychologist only	....	....	....	158
Total seen by P.S.W. only	....	....	....	39



## **SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE**

### **Report by Mr. I. J. Faulds, Principal School Dental Officer**

The year brought a slight improvement in the staffing position in the Riding though losses have taken place. Mr. Clough, the dental officer in the Catterick area, retired on health grounds towards the end of the year as did Mrs. Nelson, the dental attendant at Malton. I greatly regret that ill-health has dogged them both this year. Mrs. Nelson has been with Mr. Place for 28 years, a partnership that commends highly both these members of the staff, and one that would be hard to beat for length of service.

In April this year we were joined by Mr. Carter in the Eston area, and in the autumn both Mrs. Carter (South Bank) and Mrs. Robertson (Thornaby) joined us as part-time dental officers. Another Auxiliary, Miss R. Beckton, joined us in the Thornaby and South Bank area in January.

New clinics in Loftus, Malton and Eston were opened this year and are greatly appreciated by both patients and staff. The new clinic at Thirsk is almost ready for use and it is hoped that building in Redcar and Northallerton will begin soon.

About 500 more children were inspected at school than last year, and though slightly fewer children attended the clinic for treatment, over 5,000 more fillings were inserted than last year. I greatly regret the increased number of temporary teeth that have been extracted during the year, though a reduction of 900 permanent extractions this year gives a feeling of satisfaction. This is the lowest rate of permanent extractions during the last ten years, in spite of an increase in the attendance rate.

Perhaps the increase in extractions of temporary teeth is not only due to the excessive eating of sweets and snacks between meals, put partly to the failure of many mothers of children under school age to bring children to the Infant Welfare Clinic, or to accept the invitation of the School Dental Officer to bring to the dental clinic the pre-school child. All mothers are asked to bring their child to the dental clinic as soon as he or she reaches the age of three. An appointment is made there for the asking. Some dental officers complain that mothers do not even reply to the invitation to bring the child to the clinic unless the child is suffering or crying with toothache; even so, the number of attendances made by pre-school children has increased over ten times since 1957.

Though no change took place in the personnel in the laboratory during the year, Mr. Milnes resigned to take up an appointment with a Regional Hospital Board on January 4th, 1964.

I am grateful to the members of the dental staff for their loyal support throughout the year and to the health visitors and head teachers and staff of our schools for their co-operation.



## HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

The ascertainment and placing of handicapped pupils are the duties of the Education Authority under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944.

Most, but not all (for reasons discussed in previous reports), children found to require special education are placed in a special school without delay. In 1963 there was little change in the waiting lists and, on January 23rd, 1964, 112 children required places in special schools as against 109 a year previously. Of the 112, 104 were classed "educationally subnormal"; 32 of these children were awaiting residential and 72 day accommodation. Twenty-five of those awaiting day special education were receiving special teaching in a separate building which, while not technically a special school, served only appreciably retarded pupils. There was thus an aggregate of 79 retarded children who were not receiving the type of education deemed necessary. The parents of 30 of these children had declined places offered, and one child was of an age when special schooling was not considered desirable. Thus some 48 children, 22 awaiting boarding, and 26 day accommodation, were not admitted to special schools because places were not available.

Of those 8 children whose handicaps were not educational sub-normality and who required education in special schools, 5 were children whose parents had refused places offered to them. It was not possible to obtain places for 3 children.

Some of those handicapped pupils for whom a suitable school cannot be arranged received tuition at home; others have continued in their ordinary schools while receiving as much special attention from their teachers as time has allowed.

The various categories of children requiring special educational treatment, as determined by the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Service Regulations, 1953, are given below and the figures are those for the whole administrative county as are those elsewhere in this report. The scheme of divisional administration provides that all children in the Scarborough division requiring special educational treatment shall be reported by the Divisional Executive to the County Council.

### Blind Children

At the end of 1963, 12 children had been ascertained to be blind, that is, requiring education by methods not involving the use of sight.

The twelve children attended the following schools:—

School	Boys	Girls
Henshaw's Blind School, Manchester	—	2
Royal Victoria Blind School, Newcastle-on-Tyne	4	2
Sunshine Home, Northwood	1	—
Sunshine Home, Leamington Spa	—	1
Wavertree House, Liverpool	1	—
Sunshine Home, Rushton Hall, Kettering	—	1
Total	6	6

## Partially Sighted Children

Children who had been ascertained as suffering from serious defects of vision but as being capable of receiving education by special methods involving the use of sight, numbered 10 in December 1963.

At some time during the year, eleven children attended special schools as shown:—

School	Boys	Girls
Northfield Road Day School, York	3	—
Exhall Grange, Coventry	5	—
St. Vincent's School, West Derby	1	—
Ysgol, Penybont, Glamorgan	1	—
Barclay School, Sunning Hill	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>

## Deaf Children

At the end of the year 27 children were registered as deaf pupils: these children require educational methods suited to persons without naturally acquired speech; all were placed in suitable schools in January, 1964 (5 day, 22 boarding). Three new cases were ascertained during the year. In all 36 children were accommodated in special schools in 1963 as below:—

School	Boys	Girls
Northern Counties School, Newcastle	2	—
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	12	8
St. John's School, Boston Spa	—	3
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	4	5
Royal Residential Schools for the Deaf, Manchester	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>

## Partially Hearing Children

Fifteen children were ascertained as having seriously impaired hearing. During 1963 at one time or another 16 children attended special schools as shown:—

School	Boys	Girls
Yorkshire School for the Deaf, Doncaster	1	2
St. John's School, Boston Spa	—	1
Middlesbrough Day School for the Deaf	5	4
Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury	—	1
Wilfred Pickles School, Duddington	1	—
Needwood School, Burton-on-Trent	—	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>



**Delicate Children**

In general children classed as “delicate” are those for whom special educational treatment would improve health and well-being, but whose disability is of a temporary nature. One child was ascertained under this category in 1963, but 6, 2 in day and 4 in boarding schools, were on the registers in January, 1964. The following table includes admissions to and discharges from schools during 1963:—

School	Boys	Girls
Northfield Day Open-Air School, York	2	3
St. Vincent’s School, St. Leonards-on-Sea	—	2
Ingleborough Hall School, Clapham (West Riding)	1	—
Total	3	5

**EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL CHILDREN**

Only a minority of those children who, by definition, are educationally subnormal require education in a special school. Most are suitable for education by special methods in ordinary schools. Furthermore only a small proportion of those requiring special school provision are ideally placed in a residential school. So far the authority has provided 200 day places for educationally subnormal children, 100 each at Eston Lowfields School and Kirkleatham Hall School, and 94 residential places at Brompton Hall School, near Scarborough. The further 50 day and 50 residential places which are to be provided soon in Scarborough and the expansion of the provision of special classes in ordinary school, will, it is hoped, eliminate significant waiting lists and enable pupils to begin their special education somewhat earlier in their school life.

During 1963, 34 boys and 21 girls were formally ascertained as being educationally subnormal. A considerably larger number of children was given the long examination which necessarily precedes formal ascertainment.

At the end of January, 1964, 304 children (317 in January, 1963) comprising 94 boarders, 203 day pupils (99 boarders, 215 day pupils and 3 home tuition cases in January, 1963), were receiving educational treatment otherwise than in special classes in ordinary schools and 104 (98 in the previous year) were awaiting places in special schools (see page 22 under “Handicapped Children”). In all 358 North Riding children attended special schools at some time or another during 1963, as follows:—



School					Boys	Girls
Brompton Hall	....	....	....	....	61	41
Kirkleatham Hall, Redcar	....	....	....	....	62	54
Lowfields School, Eston	....	....	....	....	64	47
Aldwark Manor, Aldwark	....	....	....	....	3	—
Besford Court, Worcester	....	....	....	....	2	—
Eden Grove, Bolton ....	....	....	....	....	1	—
Fulford Road Special Day School, York	....	....	....	....	6	7
Allerton Priory R.C. School, Woolton	....	....	....	....	—	1
Hatchford Park School, Cobham	....	....	....	....	2	—
Burlam Road, Middlesbrough	....	....	....	....	1	—
Pontville R.C. School, Ormskirk....	....	....	....	....	2	—
Etton Pasture School, East Riding	....	....	....	....	—	1
Gallowhill School, Whalton, Morpeth	....	....	....	....	1	—
Hilton Grange School, Leeds ....	....	....	....	....	1	—
Spring Hill Road, Ripon ....	....	....	....	....	—	1
Total ....					206	152

## Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Children

As stated above, the authority has at present 3 special schools for educationally subnormal children, one residential of 94 places and two day schools of 100 places each. There is greater provision for boys than for girls in all three schools. The members of teaching staff have special experience of teaching children of this group who receive their education in small specially selected classes. This careful selection of children eliminates the main cause of frustration for children with this particular handicap—hopeless competition with much brighter children.

Routine medical and dental inspections are performed at the schools and the children at the residential school are examined medically before going home on holiday as well as on their return. The educational psychologists are in close touch with the schools; they advise on educational matters as well as assist the school medical staff in the selection of children for admission. Ancillary services, e.g. physiotherapy, speech therapy, etc. are given as and when necessary and available.

### Residential Special School—Brompton Hall

Mr. K. G. Barker, Headmaster, has kindly supplied the following report:—

During the year 14 children were admitted to the school, all of whom were resident in the North Riding and had been attending schools of the North Riding Education Committee. Eight children left the school during the year as under:—

On attaining leaving age	....	....	....	6
On parents moving to other areas	....	....	....	2

The number of children on roll at the end of the year was 92 (58 boys and 34 girls) all of whom were resident. One girl was admitted to Claypenny Hospital for a period of observation. The six children who left at the age of 16 succeeded in finding employment.

Routine medical and dental treatment was given by the School Medical and Dental Services, and "family" medical attention was given by the local medical practitioner, with whom all the children are registered.

## **Day Special Schools**

### **Eston Lowfields**

Mr. J. E. Banfield, Headmaster, has kindly supplied the following report:—

The school has been filled to capacity throughout the year there having been nineteen leavers and nineteen new admissions.

Of the twelve children who left at the age of sixteen years only four have obtained employment, one is married and another is at Upsall Hall, leaving six unemployed. The difficulty in finding employment for our leavers has been a matter of grave concern to all as a feature of the shortage of jobs in the area, though, not as a measure of the employability of our pupils.

A useful contact has been made with our old students through the establishment of a Youth Club at school for them and for our present pupils over the age of fourteen.

Three pupils have been transferred to Secondary Modern Schools.

The year has been one of settling in for the five out of seven members of the teaching staff whose appointments commenced during the year.

### **Kirkleatham Hall**

Mr. K. G. Henson, Headmaster, has kindly supplied the following report:—

The school provides an education for 100 boys and girls aged 7 to 16. About one-third of the children live in Redcar, the remainder in an area extending from Lazenby to Hinderwell.

During the year 3 children left the district, 2 children were excluded under Section 57 of the 1944 Education Act, and 13 children attained leaving age. The leavers mainly left to unemployment, but in the latter part of the year the employment situation improved in the area and most obtained employment eventually.

18 children were admitted to the school during the year.

Some valuable work was done by the Speech Therapist but unfortunately she left the district in July and there has been no replacement.

I am most grateful to the continued valuable contributions by the School Medical Officers and the Educational Psychologist.



## Epileptic Children

Five North Riding pupils were in special schools for epileptics in January, 1963. Altogether 6 children attended the following schools:—

School	Boys	Girls
Lingfield Hospital School	2	1
Sedgwick House School	2	—
Northfield Day School, York	—	1
Total	4	2

## Maladjusted Children

Children having emotional instability or psychological disturbance and requiring special educational treatment on this account numbered 19 in January, 1964. Four were in special boarding schools, two were receiving home tuition and seven were in a hospital unit. In all, during the year 6 children attended boarding schools as below:—

School	Boys	Girls
William Henry Smith School, Boothroyd	1	—
Larches House School, Preston	2	—
Leafield House Hostel, Birtley	2	—
St. Joseph's School, East Finchley	—	1
Total	5	1

## Physically Handicapped Children

One boy and seven girls were ascertained in 1963 as being physically handicapped and requiring admission to a special school. In January, 1964, 62 children were on the registers, 45 of them being accommodated in residential special schools and seventeen receiving home tuition.

During the year 51 children attended either day or residential schools as follows:—

School	Boys	Girls
Welburn Hall	23	17
St. George's, Kersal	1	—
Holly Bank School, Huddersfield	—	1
Hawksworth Hall, Guiseley	—	1
Lord Mayor Treloar, Froyle	1	—
Village Home, Barkingside	1	—
Cropwood Open-Air School, Worcester	—	1
Ragworth Open-Air School, Stockton	1	1
Northfield Day Open-Air School, York	1	2
Total	28	23



# Welburn Hall Special School

Welburn Hall, the authority's residential school for physically handicapped children, has continued to benefit this and other authorities. There are 80 places at the school and all, or nearly all, are normally occupied. On 1-12-63 there were resident 79 children, 34 from the North Riding and 45 from elsewhere.

It is possible to have more children registered than there are places in the school because by the nature of their handicap, many physically affected children must spend long periods in orthopaedic hospitals for operative and other therapy.

The following table classifies broadly into groups according to age and disability all children resident during the year under review:—

Welburn Hall. Defects of Children Attending, 1963.

Age Range	Orthopaedic Conditions								Medical Conditions					
	Polio-myelitis paralytic		Cere-bral Palsy		Muscu-lar Diseases		Other Con- ditions		Heart		Chest		Other Con- ditions	
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G
5—9	1	1	3	2	—	—	4	3	—	1	1	—	2	2
10—18	5	10	5	4	4	—	8	3	4	2	13	6	2	4
Total	6	11	8	6	4	—	12	6	4	3	14	6	4	6

General medical supervision of the children at Welburn is carried out by Dr. T. K. Cooke of Kirkbymoorside and orthopaedic supervision by the surgeons at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital where children requiring hospital orthopaedic treatment are admitted. Physiotherapy and speech therapy are provided at the school.

Mr. Hywell Williams, Headmaster, has kindly supplied the following report:—

The new hydro therapy pool was completed during the course of the year. This pool (20 ft. × 12 ft.) is housed in what was formerly the estate workshop. The accommodation includes dressing rooms, shower bath, foot bath and a rest room where the children may remain for a while after work in the pool, which is heated to body temperature. Modifications have been made to the adjoining physiotherapy department, which now has facilities for formal therapy and physical education. Additional equipment, including a trampoline, has been purchased, and in some cases donated. The previously unsurfaced space outside the department has now been paved and allows scope for outside P.E. and games. An increase in the teaching establishment has enabled us to employ a specialist P.E. teacher, and he and the physiotherapist work as a team in what is an excellently established and equipped physical education unit.

We are now in a position to extend quite considerably, the facilities for the physical education and rehabilitation of the pupils, and despite the short time in which the unit has functioned, the results have been most encouraging.

**SECTION 57, EDUCATION ACT, 1944**

As has been reported previously, the earlier provisions of Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944 (as amended by Section 8 of the Education Act (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1948), were amended by Section II of the Mental Health Act, 1959, on the 1st November, 1960, and were replaced by new Sections 57, 57a and 57b. The changes, which were largely based on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the law relating to Mental Illness and Mental Deficiency, extended the rights of parents, altered legal procedure and simplified some of the administrative arrangements. They also gave greater scope for tactics of delay by those few parents who are more interested in challenging the Education Authority than in the welfare of their children.

During 1963, 24 children were reported under Section 57 (4) (as amended) as being “unsuitable for education within the school system”; in addition the local health authority was notified of 32 children who were “deemed to be in need of care or guidance after leaving school”.

Comparable figures for 1962 were 26 and 31 respectively.

The provisions of Section 57A were invoked in two cases during the year and one decision was cancelled under the provisions of Section 57A (2).

**INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

Notifications (corrected) of infectious disease during 1963 in North Riding children aged 5—14 years (inclusive) were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	47
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	97
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	....	....	....	—
Non-Paralytic	....	....	....	—
Measles	....	....	....	1,391
Diphtheria	....	....	....	—
Dysentery	....	....	....	15
Acute Pneumonia	....	....	....	5
Paratyhoid Fever	....	....	....	4
Food Poisoning	....	....	....	4
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	....	....	....	2
Other	....	....	....	—

There was, once again, no notified case of diphtheria in the Riding, notwithstanding only a moderate level of artificially acquired protection. There were many more notifications of whooping cough (6 in 1962) and comparatively few of dysentery (99 in 1962).

The total absence of poliomyelitis notifications was highly satisfactory.



## SCHOOL MEALS

On one day in 1963 38,293 pupils were taking school meals. The following table shows the school population and the numbers of children taking meals in school on similar sample days in the years 1954—1963 inclusive; it also shows the proportion of children taking meals expressed as a percentage of the existing school population:—

Year	School population	School Meals					
		Free		For payment		Total	%
		No.	%	No.	%		
1954	53,766	3,215	5.98	24,667	45.88	27,882	51.86
1955	55,051	2,867	5.21	26,370	47.90	29,237	53.11
1956	55,403	2,658	4.90	26,524	49.88	29,182	54.78
1957	55,838	2,586	4.63	24,613	44.08	27,199	48.71
1958	56,645	2,646	4.67	27,255	48.12	29,901	52.79
1959	57,682	2,995	5.19	29,066	50.39	32,061	55.58
1960	58,257	3,161	5.25	30,550	52.46	33,711	57.88
1961	58,656	3,033	5.19	31,714	52.38	34,747	57.36
1962	59,740	3,559	5.96	32,499	54.40	36,058	60.36
1963	61,373	4,237	6.90	34,056	55.49	38,293	62.39

## MILK IN SCHOOLS

### Consumption of Milk

The table below shows the numbers and percentage of children taking milk at school, on sample days, in the years 1954—1963 inclusive:—

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Taking Milk— No. of children	40,859	42,231	42,750	41,571	44,644	45,372	45,071	45,976	46,090	47,923
Proportion of the school population	75.99	76.71	79.15	74.45	78.81	78.66	77.37	78.38	77.15	78.08



## Grades of Milk

The numbers of schools receiving the various types of milk supply, in the years 1956—1963, are as follows:—

		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pasteurised Milk	....	341	348	343	341	350	338	331	327
Tuberculin Tested Milk	....	44	46	49	50	45	56	53	48
Non-designated Milk	....	25	19	17	13	4	1	—	—
Dried Milk	....	7	6	6	4	4	2	1	3

The figures for 1963 include the four maintained special schools in the Ridings, and 31 non-maintained schools. Of the latter, 30 schools received pasteurised milk, and 1 T.T. milk.

## Quality of Milk

School milk supplies have again been supervised by the county health inspectors who have taken 1,449 samples during visits to schools:—

Grade of Milk	Frequency of sampling	Frequency of Testing		
		Phosphatase	Methylene Blue	Biological
Tuberculin Tested	six monthly	—	quarterly	six monthly
Pasteurised	.... quarterly	quarterly	quarterly	as required

The results of these tests and biological examinations were as follows:

Grade	No. taken	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase test		Biological examination		Brucella abortus	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Tb. Neg.	Tb. Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised	.... 1,286	1,155	74	1,264	7	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	.... 163	139	9	—	—	80	—	119	2

It will be observed that only 7 of 1,271 samples (15 of 1,210 in 1962) failed to pass the phosphatase test. The 7 failures were produced outside the Ridings and therefore caused no reflection on the county as a licensing authority.

Infections with brucella abortus was detected (4 in 1962, 1 in 1961) in two samples of tuberculin tested milk. Milk is obviously free from this important infection when properly heat treated.

## PHYSICAL EDUCATION

I am indebted to the Secretary for Education for the following report:

The reports for the last few years have referred to the provision of facilities in all types of school with the systematic fulfilment of the school building programme. Excellent facilities continue to be added to those in existence as more and more new schools are opened and as older buildings are improved to bring the premises up to modern standards. Recently at several secondary schools pavilions have, by local effort, been erected on the sports fields to give yet better accommodation for games and athletics.

The supply of men specialist teachers for posts in secondary schools is satisfactory but there is still difficulty in adequately staffing the girls' side; this is of course a national problem. All teachers concerned with physical education continue to give very generously of their time to conduct many varied forms of extra curricula activity and this voluntary service is of inestimable value. In many of these activities valuable assistance is given by members of staff who are not directly concerned with physical education as a timetable subject and the help given is much appreciated.

Courses conducted for teachers have been quite well attended. The main course of 1963 was the Easter Course based on the North Riding Training College at Scarborough. 55 teachers were in residence and a further 27 attended as day students. Basic courses were followed in primary school physical education, secondary school girls' P.E., secondary boys' P.E. and additional courses were held in swimming, dancing, preparation of equipment for expedition work and also sailing and canoeing. The practical work for the last mentioned course was on the Scarborough Mere—the other courses were held in the schools of Scarborough or in the Training College. Visiting lecturers assisted the Committee's Organisers of Physical Education in the conducting of these courses and their contributions were much appreciated.

Other teachers' courses were a weekend course at the Cleveland Technical College, Redcar, on Rebound Tumbling when the chief lecturer was Mr. S. Aaron of the City of Cardiff Training College. Day courses in swimming were arranged at Thornaby and at Northallerton when Mr. J. A. Holmyard, one of the A.S.A. National Coaches, demonstrated modern techniques in the teaching of swimming strokes and also showed a new approach to survival in water. In addition a very excellent lecture demonstration on Golf was arranged at the Boys' High School, Scarborough, in conjunction with the local Golf Clubs; the lecturer was Mr. Dai Rees.

A Wrea Head course on Cricket Coaching was taken by Mr. Maurice Leyland. This was to be the last course to be conducted by Mr. Leyland as he was to resign his office as Chief Coach to the Yorkshire County Cricket Club. Over the last ten years Mr. Leyland has conducted coaching courses at Wrea Head and at other centres in the Riding, and has given many coaches and young players the value of his very considerable experience. His efforts can best be summarised by saying that he



has produced many good cricketers and coaches and has endeared himself to all who have been fortunate to meet him.

Courses for young canoeists have been held at Locke Park, Redcar, and at Robin Hood's Bay. There is now very considerable interest and activity in this sport.

School camp sites were again made available at Low Dalby and at Staintondale. These sites were well booked. In addition many schools found their own camp sites outside the Riding to give the children wider experience. Full use is being made of the lightweight camping equipment which is available to schools on loan.

The Danby Fryup Expedition Centre is greatly in demand for school activities of all types.

The Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme continues to grow and many girls and boys carry out similar activities without participating in the scheme. This training in expedition work is most useful in helping young people to become self-reliant and to make decisions when confronted with circumstances not always anticipated.

Swimming instruction has now reached a limit with the facilities available being used to full capacity. The Annual Area and County Competitions have been held under the auspices of the North Riding Schools Athletic Union.

The Schools Athletic Union has further developed its activities and a very full programme of representative matches in the major games has been carried out. Rallies in Hockey, Netball and Tennis (boys and girls) were held and drew more entries than on previous occasions. In addition to the normal cricket activities the North Riding acted as the hosts for two junior County games, Yorkshire played and defeated Lancashire at New Earswick; Cumberland were entertained at Bedale but the match was curtailed by rain. In the Yorkshire Schools Netball Tournament, Guisborough County Modern were the runners up.

The Athletics Section again provided some members of the Yorkshire Schools' Team in the All-England Competition and the boy in the Intermediate Pole Vault competition became National Schoolboy Champion.

The coaching scheme operated by the Football Association which had been in operation since 1948 and which had provided free coaching visits to schools was ended as a result of a change of policy. This decision is to be regretted for it brought new personalities with new ideas and coaching methods into our schools and in a rural county where first-class soccer can seldom be seen.

The Authority's Cricket Coaching Scheme which had lapsed when Mr. Lester was appointed as scorer to the Yorkshire C.C.C. was revived half-way through the cricket season when the services of Mr. Alim-Ud-Din, the Pakistan Test Match Player, were obtained. His effect on the cricket was immediate and he did a first-class job.

The depression of the North-East was an indirect help to cricket. To give work to unskilled labour the Committee included some concrete wickets in the projects which could be executed at short notice.



Visitors to see Physical Education in the North Riding were the fourth year students from the Carnegie College of Physical Education. Two separate day visits were made to study physical education for boys and four secondary schools were visited. The approach to the subject to suit the rural background of the boys and the standards of work achieved was highly praised.

The B.B.C. Film Unit visited the Danby Fryup Expedition Centre to film material for an educational series termed Adventure. Groups from three schools using the Centre were filmed against the moorland background to illustrate the fundamentals of the requisite training to make young people capable of using the moors with safety and consideration. Further filming was carried out at the George Pindar School to show how necessary articles for expedition work could be made by the users.

The work of the year may be summarised by saying that it was a year of continued expansion of facilities, of equipment, and of range of work, both on and off the timetable.

**NURSERY SCHOOLS**

The Committee is responsible for maintaining a nursery school at Scarborough, providing 45 places, and nursery classes attached to the following schools:—

- South Bank, Cromwell Road Infant
- South Bank, Princess Street Infant
- South Bank, R.C. Infant
- Scarborough, Friarage Infant

**OTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS**

**(a) Employment of School Children**

During the year 782 children were medically examined under the provisions of the bye-laws relating to the employment of children between 13 years and school leaving age. All but one were found to be fit for employment without detriment to their health. In addition 3 children were examined in connection with their proposed employment in entertainments.

**(b) Medical Examination of entrants to the teaching profession**

The procedure adopted as from the 1st April, 1952 was continued, X-ray examination being used in all cases. During 1963, 109 male and 193 female candidates were examined by the school medical officers.

The comparable figures for 1962 were 105 male and 225 female entrants.

**(c) Superannuation medical examinations**

The medical staff of the school health service examined in 1963, 141 candidates for superannuable appointment to the staff of the education authority and 388 non-superannuable candidates employed by the Education Committee.

**SCHOOL ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE**

The county health inspectors, when visiting schools for milk sampling purposes, write comments in the school log books on any sanitary matters relevant to individual schools. The number of rural schools concerning which recommendations with regard to the boiling of drinking water were operative during the four quarters of the year were as follows:—

1963	1st quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
No. of Schools ....	7	6	9	11

# MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

## PART I.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

**Table A—Periodic Medical Inspections**

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col 2	No.	% of Col 2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1959 and later	95	95	100.00	0	0.00
1958	2,325	2,297	98.80	28	1.20
1957	3,233	3,215	99.44	18	.56
1956	2,139	2,134	99.77	5	.23
1955	2,843	2,827	99.44	16	.56
1954	1,557	1,553	99.74	4	.26
1953	1,382	1,376	99.57	6	.43
1952	1,870	1,866	99.79	4	.21
1951	2,534	2,528	99.76	6	.24
1950	1,467	1,464	99.80	3	.20
1949	1,771	1,770	99.94	1	.06
1948 and earlier	2,956	2,949	99.76	7	.24
Total	24,172	24,074	99.59	98	.41



**Table A** (*continued*)—

**Pupils found to require treatment at Periodic Medical Inspection**  
(EXCLUDING DENTAL DISEASE AND INFESTATION WITH VERMIN)

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1959 and later	0	15	15
1958	58	246	301
1957	126	291	410
1956	101	174	370
1955	148	237	372
1954	87	101	181
1953	89	99	180
1952	152	112	258
1951	160	172	320
1950	133	79	207
1949	148	124	264
1948 and earlier	268	165	427
Total	1,470	1,815	3,305

**Table B—Other Inspections**

Number of Special Inspections	....	7,118
Number of Re-inspections	....	8,319
Total	....	<u>15,437</u>

**Table C—Infestation with Vermin**

(i) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by the school nurses or other authorised persons	....	....	129,342
(ii) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	....	....	1,945
(iii) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2), Education Act, 1944)	....	....	7
(iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	....	....	—

## PART II.

### Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year.

**Table A—Periodic Inspections**

Defect or Disease	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS (T—Requiring treatment. O—Requiring observation)							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin ....	54	39	92	12	159	46	305	97
Eyes—								
(a) Vision ....	184	200	411	152	875	338	1,470	690
(b) Squint ....	115	26	15	8	102	42	232	76
(c) Other ....	16	3	5	2	28	19	49	24
Ears—								
(a) Hearing ....	15	37	8	5	42	46	65	88
(b) Otitis Media	18	16	11	10	19	20	48	46
(c) Other ....	14	11	4	3	12	8	30	22
Nose or Throat ....	77	138	15	13	81	109	173	260
Speech ....	53	66	5	7	35	28	93	101
Lymphatic Glands	2	29	0	1	2	13	4	43
Heart ....	8	35	4	10	26	63	38	108
Lungs ....	32	70	8	19	34	104	74	193
Developmental—								
(a) Hernia ....	10	5	1	1	8	5	19	11
(b) Other ....	11	25	13	22	40	101	64	148
Orthopaedic—								
(a) Posture ....	3	2	26	20	30	17	59	39
(b) Feet ....	128	62	44	52	73	62	245	176
(c) Other ....	22	53	19	27	48	71	89	151
Nervous System—								
(a) Epilepsy ....	5	3	5	3	15	6	25	12
(b) Other ....	9	3	4	5	12	22	25	30
Psychological								
(a) Developmental	3	15	9	31	41	72	53	118
(b) Stability ....	11	55	2	23	23	74	36	152
Abdomen ....	7	6	3	1	11	21	21	28
Other ....	27	26	21	10	77	51	125	87

**Table B. Special Inspections**

**A—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection during the year**

**B—Special Inspection**

Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring observation
Skin ....	108	7
Eyes—		
(a) Vision ....	2275	162
(b) Squint ....	374	28
(c) Other ....	10	5
Ears—		
(a) Hearing ....	175	27
(b) Otitis Media ....	—	—
(c) Other ....	17	4
Nose or Throat ....	27	14
Speech ....	7	6
Lymphatic Glands ....	1	1
Heart ....	10	6
Lungs ....	3	3
Developmental—		
(a) Hernia ....	—	—
(b) Other ....	—	3
Orthopaedic—		
(a) Posture ....	77	4
(b) Feet ....	785	9
(c) Other ....	362	5
Nervous system—		
(a) Epilepsy ....	3	2
(b) Other ....	13	7
Psychological—		
(a) Developmental ....	169	29
(b) Stability ....	233	1
Abdomen ....	2	1
Other ....	169	31

**PART III.**

**Treatment of Pupils attending Maintained and Assisted Primary and Secondary Schools. (Including Nursery and Special Schools)**

**TABLE A. EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.**

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ....	27
Errors of refraction (including squint) ....	3,097
Total ....	3,124
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ....	2,361



TABLE B. DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

			Number of cases known to have been treated
Received operative treatment	....	....	
(a) for diseases of the ear	....	....	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	....	....	181
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	....	....	28
Received other forms of treatment	....	....	242
		Total	453

Total No. of pupils in school who are known to have been provided				
with hearing aids (a) in 1963	...	...	...	10
(b) in previous years		...	...	40

TABLE C. ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

				Number of cases known to have been treated
(a)	Pupils treated at clinics or out-patient Departments	....	....	1,173
(b)	Pupils treated at school for Postural Defects	....		44
	Total	....		1,217

TABLE D. DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness for which see Table C of Part I)

					Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	....	....	....		2
(ii) Body	....	....	....		3
Scabies	....	....	....		24
Impetigo	....	....	....		18
Other skin diseases	....	....	....		602
Total					649

TABLE E. CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

Number of pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	....	....	265
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TABLE F. SPEECH THERAPY

Number of pupils treated by Speech Therapists	....	....	804
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TABLE G. OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

Pupils with minor ailments	....	....	....	....	780
Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination (by chest physicians)				....	132

## PART IV

### DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

#### (a) Dental and Orthodontic Work

I. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—

i. At periodic inspection	....	60,050	}	Total	....	62,936
ii. As Specials	....	2,886				
II. Number found to require treatment	....	....			....	39,625
III. Number offered treatment	....	....			....	30,308
IV. Number actually treated	....	....			....	15,022

#### (b) Dental Work (other than Orthodontics)

I. Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment

excluding those recorded at (c) i. below .... 33,446

II. Half days devoted to:

i. Periodic (School) Inspections	....	437	}	Total II	....	5,098
ii. Treatment	....	4,661				

III. Fillings:

i. Permanent teeth	....	21,046	}	Total III	....	24,205
ii. Temporary teeth	....	3,159				

IV. Number of teeth filled:

i. Permanent teeth	....	18,090	}	Total IV	....	20,890
ii. Temporary teeth	....	2,800				

V. Extractions:

i. Permanent teeth	....	4,467	}	Total V	....	18,262
ii. Temporary teeth	....	13,795				

VI. i. Number of general anaesthetics given for extractions .... 6,943

ii. Number of half-days devoted to the administration

of general anaesthetics by:

A. Dentists	....	43	}	Total VI	....	515
B. Medical Practitioners	....	46				
C. Full-time Anaesthetist	....	426				

VII. Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth .... 229

VIII. Other Operations:

i. Crowns	....	7	}	Total VIII	....	10,036
ii. Inlays	....	10				
iii. Other treatment	....	10,019				

#### (c) Orthodontics

i. Number of attendances made by pupils for Orthodontic treatment	2,964
ii. Half-days devoted to Orthodontic treatment	.... 290
iii. Cases commenced during the year	.... 219
iv. Cases brought forward from previous year	.... 255
v. Cases completed during year	.... 200
vi. Cases discontinued during year	.... 60
vii. Number of pupils treated by means of appliances	.... 473
viii. Number of removal appliances fitted	.... 427
ix. Number of fixed appliances fitted	.... 4
x. Cases referred to and treated by Hospital Orthodontics	.... 2

**Minor Ailments****CLINIC SERVICES**

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Thornaby	.... School Clinic, George Street	.... Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.
South Bank	.... Albert House, Normanby Road	Monday, Friday 9-30 a.m.
Grangetown	.... Mission Hall, Lee Road	.... Tuesday, Friday 9-30 a.m.
Grangetown	.... Alderman Wm. Jones County School	.... Monday 9-30 a.m.
Eston	.... Health Clinic, Fabian Road	.... Friday, 9-30 a.m.
Redcar	.... 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.... Monday, Friday 9-30 a.m.
Saltburn	.... The Clinic, Bath Street	.... Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... Friday 9 a.m.
Lingdale	.... School Clinic, High Street	.... Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Whitby	.... School Clinic, Grape Lane	.... Monday, Friday 9 a.m.
Whitby	.... East Whitby School	.... Wednesday 10 a.m.
Clifton	.... Clifton Without Jnr. School	.... Tuesday, Friday 10 a.m.
New Earswick	.... County Junior School	.... Wednesday 11 a.m.
New Earswick	.... Joseph Rowntree C.M. School	.... Tuesday, Friday 10 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way	.... Monday-Saturday 9 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Northstead School	.... Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Hinderwell School	.... Thursday 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Westway, Eastfield	.... Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Pickering	.... Health Clinic, Train Lane	.... Monday to Friday 9 a.m.
Loftus	.... Hall Grounds	.... Friday 10 am. (Fortnightly)
Brotton	.... County Modern School	.... Wednesday 11 a.m.

**Orthopaedic Clinics**

Thornaby	.... School Clinic, George Street	.... Tuesday, Friday 2 p.m.
South Bank	.... Albert House, Normanby Road	Tuesday, Friday 10-30 a.m.
Normanby	.... The Clinic, Windsor Road	.... Friday 9-30 a.m.
Redcar	.... 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.... Thursday, 10-30 a.m.
Loftus	.... Hall Grounds	.... Monday 10-30 a.m.
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... Monday 10-30 a.m.
Whitby	.... School Clinic, Grape Lane	.... Wednesday Monthly 2 p.m. Monday 2 p.m.
Kirkbymoorside	.... Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital	.... 3rd Wednesday in each alternate month 2 p.m.
Malton	.... Health Clinic, Princess Road	.... 3rd Wednesday in each alternate month 2 p.m.
York	.... The School Clinic, Monkgate	2nd Wednesday in each alternate month 2 p.m.
Northallerton	.... Zetland Street Clinic	.... 4th Wednesday in each alternate month 10-30 a.m.
Richmond	.... Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	.... 4th Saturday in each month 10-30 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way	.... Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Westway, Eastfield	.... Alternate Thursdays 2 p.m.

**Speech Therapy Clinics**

Malton	.... Health Clinic Princess Road	.... Monday 2 p.m.
Pickering	.... Health Clinic, Train Lane	.... Monday 9-30 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way	.... By appointment
Clifton	.... Clifton Without County Junior School	.... Wednesday 9-30 a.m.



## Speech Therapy Clinics—*continued*

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Easingwold	.... Grammar and Modern School	Tuesday 9-30 a.m.
Thirsk	.... Health Clinic, Piper Lane	.... Friday 9-30 a.m.
Northallerton	.... Zetland Street Clinic	.... Thursday 9-30 a.m.
South Bank	.... Albert House, Normanby Road	.... Thursday 9-30 a.m.
South Bank	.... Lowfields School	.... Wednesday, Monthly 9-30 a.m.
Eston	.... Health Clinic, Fabian Road,	.... Tuesday, Friday 9-30 a.m. Thursday, 2 p.m.
Thornaby	.... School Clinic, George Street	.... Monday, Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
Huntington	.... County School	.... Wednesday, 2 p.m.

## Ophthalmic Clinics

Thornaby	.... School Clinic, George Street	.... Thursday 1-45 p.m.
Eston	.... Health Clinic, Fabian Road	.... Tuesday 2 p.m.
Redcar	.... 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.... Friday 1-45 p.m.
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... Monday 2 p.m.
Whitby	.... School Clinic, Grape Lane	.... Friday 11-15 a.m. as required (all day).
Northallerton	.... Zetland Street Clinic	.... Wednesday 10 a.m. as required (all day).
Richmond	.... Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	.... Wednesday 9-45 a.m. as required (all day).
Thirsk	.... Lambert Memorial Hospital	.... Saturday 9-45 a.m.
Malton	.... Health Clinic, Princess Road Malton	.... As required
Kirkbymoorside	.... Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital	.... ” ”
Flaxton	.... 27, High Petergate, York County Hospital, York	.... ” ” .... ” ”
Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way	.... Monday 10-30 a.m.
Pickering	.... Health Clinic, Train Lane	.... As required.

## Dental Clinics

Thornaby	.... School Clinic, George Street	.... As required
South Bank	.... Albert House, Normanby Road	.... ” ”
Eston	.... Health Clinic, Fabian Road	.... ” ”
Redcar	.... 5, Turner Street, Coatham	.... ” ”
Saltburn	.... The Clinic, Bath Street	.... ” ”
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... ” ”
Whitby	.... School Clinic, Grape Lane	.... ” ”
Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way	.... ” ”
Scarborough	.... West Way, Eastfield	.... ” ”
New Earswick	.... Jos. Rowntree C.M. School	.... ” ”
Northallerton	.... Zetland Street Clinic	.... ” ”
Richmond	.... Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	.... ” ”
Hipswell	.... Hipswell County Modern School	.... ” ”
Ryedale	.... Ryedale C.M. School, Nawton	.... ” ”
Pickering	.... Health Clinic, Train Lane	.... ” ”
Lingdale	.... School Clinic, High Street	.... ” ”

## Dental Clinics—*continued*

CLINIC	LOCATION	SESSIONS
Easingwold	.... Easingwold Grammar/Modern School	.... As required
Thirsk	.... Health Clinic, Piper Lane	.... „ „
Bedale	.... Bedale County Modern School	
Leyburn	.... Wensleydale County Modern School	.... „ „
Clifton	.... Canon A. R. Lee County Modern School	.... „ „
Brotton	.... Brotton County Modern School	.... „ „
Loftus	.... Hall Grounds	.... „ „
Malton	.... Health Clinic, Princess Road	.... „ „

## Ear, Nose and Throat Consultation Clinics

Thornaby	.... School Clinic, George Street	.... One Wednesday each month 11-0 a.m.
Normanby	.... The Clinic, Windsor Road	.... „ „
Redcar	.... 5 Turner Street, Coatham	.... „ „
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... „ „

## Artificial Sunlight Clinics

Thornaby	.... Health Centre, Francis Street	Tuesday, Thursday 9-30 a.m.
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... Friday 2 p.m.
Whitby	.... District Health Office, Grape Lane	.... Friday 9 a.m.
Richmond	.... Lennox House, Maison Dieu	.... Tuesday, Friday weekly 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Scarborough	.... Medical Baths	.... Monday, Thursday, Boys 9 a.m. Girls 9-30 a.m.

## Remedial Exercise Clinic

Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way	.... Tuesday, Friday 9 a.m.
Scarborough	.... Westway, Eastfield	.... Thursday, 2 p.m.

## Skin Clinic

South Bank	.... Albert House, Normanby Road	Wednesday 9-30 a.m.
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## Child Guidance Clinics

Clifton	.... 47 Clarence Street, York	.... Wednesday, Fortnightly a.m.
Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friars Way	.... Thursday
Thornaby	.... Health Centre, Francis Street	Friday, a.m.
Redcar	.... School Clinic, 5 Turner Street	.... Wednesday, p.m.
Guisborough	.... Health Clinic, Park Lane	.... Friday, p.m.
Whitby	.... School Clinic, Grape Lane	.... Wednesday, a.m.
Richmond	.... Health Clinic, Quaker Lane	.... Monday

## Paediatric Clinic

Scarborough	.... Old Hospital, Friarsway	.... As required
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